United Nations S/2017/61

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2017
English
Original: Russian

**Letter dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 18-20 January 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

17-01161 (E) 290117 060217

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## Annex to the letter dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (18 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Rastin in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,135.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of illegal armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported seven violations: four in Hama governorate and three in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office reported seven violations of the consolidated agreement: three in Damascus governorate, two in Hama governorate and two in Aleppo governorate.

In the course of its investigation, Russia was unable to confirm seven of the thirteen violations.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours eight humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- 7.8 tons to Aleppo city (in the Shaykh Maqsud, Hallak, Turbat Lala and Harat al-Shahadin districts, and at the Abu al-Baytar School and Khalid ibn al-Walid schools)

- 1.2 tons to Rastin in Ladhiqiyah governorate
- Toys and clothes were distributed to residents of the temporary housing facility in the Zahra' district of Homs city

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for residents from eastern districts of Aleppo city.

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (19 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours one ceasefire regime agreement has been signed with Talaziq in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,136.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of illegal armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported six violations: five in Ladhiqiyah governorate and one in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office reported 12 violations of the consolidated agreement: 4 in Damascus governorate, 4 in Aleppo governorate, 3 in Hama governorate and 1 in Idlib governorate.

During its investigations of these incidents, Russia confirmed four ceasefire violations. The remaining eight incidents were not confirmed by Russia.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours seven humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- 7.6 tons to Aleppo city (in the Sabil, Bayadah, Sulaymaniyah, Salah al-Din, Shaykh Maqsud and Firdaws districts, and at the Sulayman al-Khatir, Khalid ibn al-Walid and Uqbah ibn Nafi' schools)
- Medicine and 100 sets of bed linen were provided to the national State hospital in Jablah of Ladhiqiyah governorate

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for residents from eastern districts of Aleppo city.

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (20 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire agreements have been signed with Nawaqir and Dulaybah in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,138.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of illegal armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported eight violations: five in Ladhiqiyah governorate, two in Hama governorate and one in Damascus governorate.

The Turkish representative office reported six violations of the consolidated agreement: three in Damascus governorate, two in Aleppo governorate and one in Homs governorate.

During its investigations of these incidents, Russia was unable to confirm four of the ceasefire violations.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours three humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- 900 kilograms to Salamiyah in Hama governorate
- 1.5 tons to the Russian community in Damascus city (Suq Sarujah district)
- 1.8 tons to Tyas in Homs governorate

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for residents from eastern districts of Aleppo city.

United Nations A/ES-10/739–S/2017/62

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2017

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Seventy-second year**

## Identical letters dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your immediate attention to the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in which more Palestinian civilians, including children, continue to be killed, including by extrajudicial execution, and severely injured as a result of the excessive use of force by Israeli occupying forces.

On Monday, 16 January 2017, a Palestinian youth, 17-year-old Qusai Al-Amour, was fatally shot in the village of Tuqou', near Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank. Qusai was among a group of civilians protesting the Israeli occupying forces' presence in his village. Qusai was not armed with a gun or a knife, but rather with stones, in comparison with the occupying forces, who arrived in armoured military jeeps and were armed with the most sophisticated lethal weaponry. As in the case of many other killings of Palestinians by the occupying Power, video footage displayed the horrific event for the world to see. In this regard, the video of Qusai's murder clearly showed his body lying motionless on the ground in an olive grove. The video then showed the Israeli occupying forces jumping on his body, grabbing him by his arms and legs and dragging him back to their military jeeps, all while his body was limp and his head repeatedly hit the ground. His relatives and friends at the scene rushed to Qusai's aid, only to also be shot at and wounded by the Israeli soldiers.

Besides establishing the truth of the appalling murder of Qusai, the video of this tragic incident provides further evidence of the routine, inhumane and criminal actions being perpetrated by an immoral occupying force against a defenceless civilian population. This, as with so many other similar incidents, dispels the constant false narrative being spewed by Israeli officials after such heinous murders of young Palestinians are carried out.



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The day after the brutal murder of Qusai, Israeli occupying forces extrajudicially executed another Palestinian. In this age of digital technology, this barbaric murder was also captured on video for the world to see. This time, it was a 44-year-old Palestinian man, Nidal Daoud Mahdawi, from the Shweika area, north of Tulkarem, and the father of five children. The video of the incident showed Nidal walking through an illegal Israeli military checkpoint and being shot by the occupying forces. It then showed Nidal's lifeless body falling to the ground.

A week before the killings of Qusai and Nidal, another Palestinian man was killed. This time, it was Mohammed Salhi, age 32, who was killed in his home in the Al-Fara'a refugee camp, located near Nablus and Tubas. At approximately 2.30 a.m. on 10 January 2017, more than 10 Israeli soldiers broke into his home and killed Mohammed in a hail of gunfire. The occupying forces had purportedly entered Mohammed's home in order to conduct a military raid on another home. Mohammed lived with his ailing mother, who watched the murder of her son take place before her own eyes. Instead of allowing her to help her son and to grieve his death, the Israeli soldiers locked her in a small room in her home for hours while her son lay on the ground bleeding to death, until they completed their raid on the other home.

These are but a few incidents that once again reflect in stark and painful terms the occupying Power's total disregard for Palestinian life. The dignity and humanity of the Palestinian people are routinely violated and dismissed by the Israeli occupying forces, as is their basic right to life, all without consequence as the perpetrators of these crimes against our people continue to evade accountability for their violations and crimes.

As evidenced by the killings noted above and a mounting list of human rights violations and international humanitarian law violations, described in the annex to the present letter, Israel, the occupying Power, remains in complete and utter contempt of the law. Its deliberate and systematic violations and crimes are causing endless destruction, suffering and anguish for the Palestinian people. The crimes committed are intolerable and must be roundly condemned. Beyond condemnation, however, the international community, including the Security Council, must demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately end all its violations and crimes against Palestinian civilians and comply with its obligations under international law, a call made clearly and unequivocally by the General Assembly and the Security Council in countless resolutions, which include, most recently, resolution 2334 (2016) and which must be abided by without exception.

The Palestinian people and the goal of peace will, tragically, continue to suffer as long as Israel, the occupying Power, remains immune from the consequences of its human rights violations and crimes. In this regard, we are of the firm conviction that only accountability can remedy the prevailing culture of impunity and compel respect for international law and human rights. Implementation of the law, including that enshrined in the relevant United Nations resolutions, is absolutely imperative in this regard. The international community must take all necessary actions to ensure that Israel ceases from acting as a State above the law and to finally end its illegal occupation and oppression against the Palestinian people and their land in all its manifestations. This is the only path to peace.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 601 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 5 January 2017 (A/ES-10/738-S/2017/14), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

## Annex to the identical letters dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

**5 January 2017**

- The Israeli occupying navy attacked Palestinian boats that were sailing near the Al-Sudaniya area, which is some 4 nautical miles off the Gaza Shore, chased them and opened fire on them, causing serious damage to them. The attack caused one of the boats to sink, and the fisherman on board, Muhammad Hassi, has yet to be found.

**6 January 2017**

- A 40-year-old Palestinian man was seriously injured as a result of being run over by the car of an illegal Israeli settler while he was walking on the side of the road south of Nablus city.

**8 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces detained three Palestinians, including two minors, during military raids on several cities in the occupied West Bank.
- A group of extremist Israeli settlers, accompanied and protected by occupying forces, illegally seized a building in the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Silwan that belongs to Hani Sarhan, a Palestinian from East Jerusalem who was in Jordan at the time.
- Illegal settler organizations have recently been able to seize many buildings and homes in the Silwan area, turning them into illegal settlement outposts. Israeli occupying forces have also, in recent years, demolished some 88 houses in Silwan for the purpose of expanding illegal settlement activities.

**9 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces levelled Palestinian-owned land and demolished a stall in the village of Marda, near Salfit town in the West Bank, under the bogus pretext of "construction without a permit".
- Israeli occupying forces detained 20 Palestinians during large-scale military raids and arrest and search operations in several cities throughout the occupied West Bank.
- Illegal Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian vehicles while passing near the villages of Huwwara and Burin, south of Nablus, causing damage to dozens of Palestinian vehicles. Illegal settlers also physically assaulted Palestinian passengers near the two villages after forcing them to get out of their vehicles.
- Israeli occupying forces issued orders to demolish two structures in the village of Al-Fakhit, south of Al-Khalil, under the bogus pretext that the structures had been built in Area C without permission. The two structures were donated by the Italian Cooperation as part of European humanitarian assistance to

Palestinians living in Area C. Humanitarian organizations have said that Israel has demolished more structures in Area C in 2016 than in any previous year.

**10 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces shot and killed Mohammad Salhi (age 32) after violently raiding his home to gain access to another home next door. Salhi was left to bleed to death during a large-scale military raid on the Al-Fara'a refugee camp, south of Tubas.
- Israeli occupying forces assaulted an 80-year-old Palestinian woman, Shafiqa Joumaa, during a military raid on the village of Kufr Qaddoum, east of Qalqilya.
- Israeli occupying forces detained 25 Palestinians in overnight military raids on several cities in the occupied West Bank.
- Israeli occupying forces destroyed an 11-kilometre water pipeline that had been used to transport water from Atuf village to 36 Palestinian families in the Tubas localities of Ras Al-Ahmar and Al-Hadidiya, in the Jordan Valley.

**11 January 2017**

- An Israeli bulldozer razed a road that was rehabilitated using donors' aid near the village of Al-Boweib in Masafer Yatta, south of Al-Khalil. The road is vital and links many communities in the south of Al-Khalil.
- Israeli occupying forces detained 36 Palestinians, including a senior Palestinian official who had formerly served as Governor of Jenin, during overnight military raids throughout the West Bank.

**14 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying naval forces opened live fire on fishermen off the coast of the northern Gaza Strip.

**15 January 2017**

- Illegal Israeli settlers stormed the courtyard of Muhammad Muheisin's home, smashed outdoor furniture, damaged garden plants and shattered framed Quran verses. Muheisin and his family live on the ground floor of a six-storey building. Israeli settlers illegally took over the five upper apartments in October 2014. Since the takeover, settlers have repeatedly assaulted Muheisin and members of his family. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs documented 107 cases of settler attacks on Palestinians and their property throughout 2016.

**16 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats and arrested two fishermen who had been sailing off the Gaza shore.

- Israeli occupying forces confiscated two Palestinian-owned tractors in the village of Khirbet Ebzeeq, east of Tubas, under the pretext that the tractors were inside a military zone.

- Israeli occupying forces started to uproot hundreds of olive trees belonging to Palestinians in an area to the east of Qalqilia, under the pretext of opening a road designated for the sole use of Jewish settlers residing in illegal West Bank settlements. One of the landowners, Mousa Al-Tabeeb, said the total number of trees intended to be uprooted is around 2,000, including 500-year-old trees.

- Israeli occupying forces killed Qusai Al-Amour (age 17) in the village of Tuqou', near Bethlehem. They had dragged him 100 metres while seriously injured, and he died shortly after. Israeli occupying forces opened fire on Palestinians who tried to help Qusai, injuring four, one of them an elderly woman.

**17 January 2017**

- Firas Mahmoud was forced to tear down his own house in Al-Issawiya after the occupying Power had informed him that it was going to demolish the house and force him to pay for it.

- Nidal Mahdawi (age 44), from the suburb of Sheiwkeh, north of Tulkarm, was shot dead by Israeli occupying forces at an illegal military checkpoint.

United Nations S/2017/63

# Security Council

Distr.: General
2 February 2017
English
Original: French

## Letter dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the English and French versions of the communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union following its 654th meeting, held today in Addis Ababa, on the post-electoral situation in the Islamic Republic of the Gambia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fodé **Seck**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-01621 (E) 130217 130217

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## Annex to the letter dated 20 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

### Communiqué

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, at its 654th meeting, held on 20 January 2017, adopted the following decision on the post-election situation in the Islamic Republic of the Gambia:

Council:

1. *Takes note* of the briefing made by the Chairperson of the Commission, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, as well as the presentation made by the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Dr. Aisha Laraba Abdullahi, on the latest developments in the post-election situation in the Gambia, following the presidential election held in that country on 1 December 2016. Council also takes note of the statements made by the representatives of the Gambia, as well as of Liberia, in its capacity as Chair of the Authority of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Egypt, Ethiopia and Senegal, as African members of the United Nations Security Council, Sweden, President of the Security Council for the month of January 2017, and the representative of the United Nations Secretariat;

2. *Recalls* the relevant provisions of the African Union Constitutive Act, the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, as well as of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council;

3. *Reaffirms* its previous pronouncements on the post-election situation in the Gambia, in particular the communiqué PSC/PR/COMM. (DCXLVII) of its 647th meeting, held on 13 January 2017, in which Council solemnly declared the inviolable nature of the outcome of the presidential election held on 1 December 2016 in the Gambia, strongly reaffirmed the zero tolerance policy of the African Union with regard to coups d'état and unconstitutional changes of government in Africa, and further declared that, as of 19 January 2017, outgoing President Yahya Jammeh will cease to be recognized by the African Union as the legitimate President of the Islamic Republic of the Gambia;

4. *Endorses* the press release issued by the Chairperson of the Commission, on 19 January 2017, welcoming the swearing-in ceremony that took place that same day, and congratulating the new President of the Gambia, His Excellency Mr. Adama Barrow. In this respect, Council congratulates His Excellency Mr. Adama Barrow for his assumption of the Presidency, and calls on all African Union member States, as well as the larger international community, to recognize His Excellency Mr. Adama Barrow as the legitimate President of the Gambia. Council expresses the readiness of the African Union to work closely with the new Gambian authorities to promote peace, security, stability and reconciliation in their country;

5. *Looks forward* to the participation of President Adama Barrow in the upcoming 28th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, to be held from 30 to 31 January 2017, in Addis Ababa;

6. *Reaffirms* its full support to the decisions adopted by the 50th Ordinary Summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, held in Abuja, on 17 December 2016, including the consideration to use all necessary means to ensure the respect of the will of the people of the Gambia, as expressed on 1 December 2016;

7. *Takes note* of the deadline set by the ECOWAS Authority for former President Yahya Jammeh to fully comply with the will of the Gambian people, as well as with the ECOWAS and African Union decisions;

8. *Expresses deep appreciation* to ECOWAS for its principled stand with regard to the Gambia, in line with the African Union zero tolerance policy for unconstitutional changes of government in Africa. Council reiterates its tribute to the leadership and commitment demonstrated by Her Excellency President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia, Chairperson of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, as well as to His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria, ECOWAS Mediator, His Excellency President Ernest Bai Koroma of Sierra Leone, and to former President John Dramani Mahama of Ghana, co-Mediator, for their continued efforts aimed at ensuring a peaceful and smooth transfer of power in the Gambia. Council commends President Macky Sall of Senegal for his contribution to efforts aimed at ensuring the respect for the will of the people of the Gambia. Council also takes note with appreciation of the initiatives taken by President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz of Mauritania and Alpha Condé of Guinea, for the peaceful resolution of the post-election crisis in the Gambia. In this respect, Council encourages ongoing initiatives aimed at facilitating a peaceful transfer of power in the Gambia;

9. *Takes note with appreciation* of resolution 2337 (2017), adopted on 19 January 2017, by which the United Nations Security Council endorsed the decisions of ECOWAS and the African Union to recognize Mr. Adama Barrow as President of the Gambia and called upon the countries in the region and the relevant regional organizations to cooperate with President Barrow in his efforts to realize the handover of power;

10. *Notes with concern* the unfolding humanitarian situation in the Gambia and Senegal, particularly the living conditions of internally displaced persons and refugees. In this respect, Council calls on member States and the wider international community to extend the necessary assistance to the needy people;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/71/758–S/2017/64

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2017

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Seventy-first session**
Agenda item 31
**Prevention of armed conflict**

**Security Council**
**Seventy-second year**

## Letter dated 23 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am hereby transmitting for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces during the month of December 2016 (see annex I).*

I am also transmitting for your attention the record of ceasefire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic during the month of December 2016 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-01016 (E) 270117

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## Annex I to the letter dated 23 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia

### 1-31 December 2016

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 7 | **AK: 25** |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | **SVD: 9** |
| | Barekamavan | 3 | **Black Arrow:** 2 (Barekamavan 2) |
| | Yeraskh | 3 | |
| 2 December | | 11 | **AK: 56** |
| | Chinari | 1 | **PK: 30** |
| | Aygepar | 4 | **SVD: 24** |
| | N. Karmiraghbyur | 1 | **DShK: 40** |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| | Barekamavan | 1 | |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |
| | Yeraskh | 2 | |
| 3 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 9 | **AK: 70** |
| | Chinari | 3 | **PK: 93** |
| | Aygedzor | 3 | **SVD: 2** |
| | Vazashen | 2 | **Black Arrow:** 4 (Chinari 4) |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | |
| 4 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 4 | **AK: 2** |
| | Vazashen | 3 | **DShK: 13** |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | **Black Arrow**: 1 (Vazashen 1) |
| 5 December | **Tavush Region** | 9 | **AK: 46** |
| | Aygedzor | 2 | **PK: 6** |
| | Chinari | 4 | **SVD: 13** |
| | Paravakar | 1 | **DShK; NSVP 8** |
| | N. Karmiraghbyur | 1 | **Black Arrow**: 11 (Aygedzor 4; Chinari 7) |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| 6 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 9 | **AK: 70** |
| | Chinari | 5 | **PK: 28** |
| | Aygedzor | 2 | **Black Arrow: 3** (Aygedzor 2; Chinari 1) |
| | Yeraskh | 2 | |
| 7 December | **No Incidents** | | |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 4 | **AK: 6** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **SVD: 1** |
| | Berdavan | 1 | **Black Arrow: 5** (Aygedzor 5) |
| | Yeraskh | 2 | |
| 9 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 13 | **AK: 115** |
| | Chinari | 7 | **PK: 170** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **SVD; Accyures: 53** |
| | Aygepar | 1 | **DShK: 7** |
| | Movses | 1 | **Istiglal: 8** (Chinari 8) |
| | Yeraskh | 3 | **Black Arrow: 14** (Chinari 14) |
| 10 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 7 | **AK: 4** |
| | Chinari | 1 | **PK; RPK: 98** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| | Yeraskh | 2 | |
| 11 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 17 | **AK: 75** |
| | Chinari | 3 | **PK: 41** |
| | N. Karmiraghbyur | 1 | **DShK: 3** |
| | Paravakar | 1 | **Black Arrow: 2** (Chinari 2) |
| | Vazashen | 2 | |
| | Voskevan | 4 | |
| | Yeraskh | 6 | |
| 12 December | **Tavush Region** | 9 | **AK: 9** |
| | Aygedzor | 6 | **PK: 9** |
| | Chinari | 2 | **SVD: 7** |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| 13 December | **Tavush Region** | 8 | **AK: 29** |
| | Aygedzor | 4 | **PK: 39** |
| | Chinari | 1 | **SVD: 3** |
| | Aygepar | 1 | **Black Arrow:** 20 (Aygedzor 20) |
| | Vazashen | 2 | |
| 14 December | **Tavush Region** | 9 | **AK: 31** |
| | Aygedzor | 5 | **PK; RPK: 299** |
| | Chinari | 1 | |
| | | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |
| 15 December | **Tavush Region** | 6 | **AK: 4** |
| | Aygedzor | 2 | **PK; RPK: 47** |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Vazashen | 2 | **SVD: 1** |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| 16 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 19 | **AK; AKM: 149** |
| | Aygedzor | 5 | **PK; RPK: 130** |
| | Chinari | 2 | |
| | Aygepar | 3 | |
| | Movses | 1 | |
| | Voskepar | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 3 | |
| | Aygehovit | 1 | |
| | Baghanis | 2 | |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | |
| 17 December | **Tavush Region** | 2 | **AK: 10** |
| | | 2 | **PK: 15** |
| 18 December | **Tavush, Ararat Regions** | 3 | **AK: 39** |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| | Vazashen | 1 | |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | |
| 19 December | **Tavush Region** | 2 | **PK: 5** |
| | Chinari | 1 | **SVD: 1** |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 20 December | **Tavush Region** | 1 | **AK: 2** |
| | Berdavan | 1 | |
| 21 December | **Tavush Region** | 1 | **AK: 20** |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 22 December | **Tavush Region** | 4 | **PK: 18** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **SVD: 1** |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 1 | |
| | Voskevan | 1 | |
| 23 December | **Tavush Region** | 2 | **AK: 15** |
| | Chinari | 1 | |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 24 December | **Tavush Region** | 5 | **AK: 9** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **PK: 30** |
| | Aygepar | 2 | **SVD: 5** |
| | Vazashen | 2 | |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapon/shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 December | **Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat Regions** | 5 | **AK: 49** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **PK: 36** |
| | Aygepar | 1 | |
| | Paravakar | 1 | |
| | Jil | 1 | |
| | Yeraskh | 1 | |
| 26 December | **Tavush Region** | 3 | **AK: 16** |
| | Chinari | 1 | **PK: 100** |
| | Aygepar | 1 | |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 27 December | **Tavush Region** | 3 | **AK: 3** |
| | Aygedzor | 1 | **PK: 75** |
| | Paravakar | 1 | **SVD: 8** |
| | Kayan | 1 | |
| 28 December | **Tavush Region** | 5 | **AK: 5** |
| | Paravakar | 1 | **PK: 45** |
| | Vazashen | 2 | **DShK: 10** |
| | Kayan | 2 | |
| 29 December | **Tavush Region** | 1 | **AK: 6** |
| | Movses | 1 | |
| 30 December | **Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions** | 20 | **AK: 157** |
| | Chinari | 4 | **PK: 12** |
| | Aygedzor | 6 | **SVD: 1** |
| | Movses | 1 | |
| | Aygepar | 1 | |
| | Kirants | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 2 | |
| | Berdavan | 2 | |
| | Koti | 1 | |
| | Baghanis | 1 | |
| | Jil | 1 | |
| 31 December | **Tavush, Gegharkunik Regions** | 18 | **AK: 126** |
| | Chinari | 7 | **PK: 146** |
| | Aygedzor | 3 | **SVD: 5** |
| | Movses | 2 | **Istiglal: 1** (Vahan 1) |
| | | 1 | |
| | Berkaber | 2 | |
| | Kirants | 2 | |
| | Vahan | 1 | |

**29 December 2016**

1. At 0830 hours in the vicinity of the village of Chinari as a result of infiltration by Azerbaijani armed forces three soldiers, Shavarsh Melikyan, Edgar Narayan and Erik Abovyan, were fatally wounded from the Azerbaijani side.

## Annex II to the letter dated 23 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with NKR 1-31 December 2016

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 51 | **AK: 1094**<br>**PK: 760**<br>**SVD, Vintorez: 57**<br>**DShK: 5**<br>**AGS-17: 12** (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1; Qarvend 4; Kurapatrkino 7)<br>**Istiglal: 22** (Kurapatkino 22)<br>**82 mm mortar: 6** (Kurapatkino 3; Yusifjanli 3) |
| 2 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 81 | **AK: 1231**<br>**PK: 692**<br>**SVD: 16**<br>**AGS-17: 1** (Kurapatkino 1)<br>**Istiglal: 3** (Mehdili 3)<br>**60 mm mortar: 2** (Kurapatkino 2)<br>**82 mm mortar: 7** (Marzili 7) |
| 3 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 63 | **AK: 4415**<br>**PK: 368**<br>**SVD: 29**<br>**Istiglal: 61** (m.Karachuk 3; Kurapatkino 4; Taghibeyli 15; Shikhlyar 2; Seysulan 2; Tallish 8; Verin Chaylu 17; Gyulistan 10) |
| 4 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 56 | **AK: 798**<br>**PK: 226**<br>**SVD: 25**<br>**DShK: 12**<br>**AGS-17: 6 (Kurapatkino 6)**<br>**Istiglal: 14** (Shikhlyar 2; yarmja 5; Seysulan 3; Jraberd 4)<br>**60 mm mortar:** 24 (Yarmja 24 ) |
| 5 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 42 | **AK: 314**<br>**PK: 227**<br>**SVD: 5**<br>**DShK: 15**<br>**RPG-7: 2** (Kurapatkino 2)<br>**Hand grenade: 1** (Kurapatkino 1)<br>**Istiglal: 24** (Mehdili 4; Kurapatkino 4; Shikhlyar 11; Gyulistan 5) |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 49 | **AK: 364**<br>**PK: 245**<br>**SVD: 26**<br>**Istiglal: 50** (Mehdili 9; Shikhlyar 39; Taghibeyli 2) |
| 7 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 23 | **AK: 345**<br>**PK: 56**<br>**SVD: 1**<br>**Istiglal: 9** (Nuzger 3; Kurapatkino 5; Shikhlyar 1) |
| 8 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 28 | **AK: 294**<br>**PK: 170**<br>**SVD: 14**<br>**Istiglal: 35** (Mehdili 16; m.karachuk 6; Kurapatkino 3; Shikhlyar 10) |
| 9 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 44 | **AK: 651**<br>**PK: 338**<br>**SVD: 18**<br>**AGS-17: 4** (Kurapatkino 4)<br>**Istiglal: 30** (Mehdili 11; Nuzger 9; Horadiz 2; Gyulistan 8)<br>**Black Arrow:** 5 (Kurapatkino 1; Shikhlyar 4) |
| 10 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 32 | **AK: 247**<br>**PK: 503**<br>**SVD: 11**<br>**DShK: 12**<br>**AGS-17; RPG-7: 7** (Kurapatrkino 7)<br>**Istiglal: 23** (Kurapatkino 22, Shikhlyar 1)<br>**Black Arrow: 4** (Seysulan 4) |
| 11 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 32 | **AK: 308**<br>**PK: 287**<br>**SVD: Vintarez: 13**<br>**AGS-17: 32** (Kurapatkino 32)<br>**Istiglal: 51** (Mehdili 8; Marzili 33; Kurapatkino 10)<br>**60 mm mortar: 8** (Kurapatkino 8) |
| 12 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 26 | **AK: 169**<br>**PK: 156**<br>**SVD: 16**<br>**NSVP: 30**<br>**Istiglal: 13** (Mehdili 3/0; Karvend 10/0)<br>**82 mm mortar: 122** (Mehdili 12) |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 51 | **AK: 404**<br>**PK: 344**<br>**SVD: 37**<br>**Istiglal: 56** (Nuzger 10; Mehdili 5; Karakhanbeyli 12; Kurapatkino 29) |
| 14 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 47 | **AK: 1109**<br>**PK: 634**<br>**SVD: 41**<br>**DShK; Utyos: 35**<br>**Istiglal: 13** (Kurapatkino 7; Bash-Karvend 3; Gjwulistan 3)<br>**Black Arrow:** 2 (Kurapatkino 2)<br>**60mm mortar: 3** (Yarmja 3) |
| 15 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 24 | **AK: 543**<br>**PK: 607**<br>**SVD: 5**<br>**Istiglal: 8** (Mehdili 4; Bash Karvend 4) |
| 16 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 19 | **AK: 381**<br>**PK: 8**<br>**60 mm mortar: 2** (Yarmja 2) |
| 17 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 26 | **AK: 288**<br>**PK: 85**<br>**SVD: 3** |
| 18 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 20 | **AK: 215**<br>**PK: 21**<br>**SVD: 12** |
| 19 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 25 | **AK: 391**<br>**PK: 115**<br>**SVD: 34** |
| 20 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 27 | **AK: 651**<br>**PK: 547**<br>**SVD: 14**<br>**Istiglal: 26** (Mehydili 9; Bash Karvend 17) |
| 21 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 33 | **AK: 520**<br>**PK: 482**<br>**SVD: 11**<br>**DShK: 15**<br>**Hand grenade: 1** (Kurapatkino 1)<br>**Istiglal: 3** (Talish 3) |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 30 | **AK: 435**<br>**PK: 248**<br>**SVD: 35**<br>**DShK: 2**<br>**Istiglal: 14** (Mehdili 1; Yarmja 13) |
| 23 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 39 | **AK: 620**<br>**PK: 489**<br>**SVD: 20**<br>**Istiglal: 43** (Mehdili 7; Bash Karvend 2; Seysulan 2; Talish 23; Gyulistan 9)<br>**60mm mortar: 9** (Kurapatkino 9)<br>**82mm mortar: 5** (Kurapatkino 5) |
| 24 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 27 | **AK: 137**<br>**PK, RPK: 110**<br>**SVD: 77**<br>**Istiglal: 17** (Mehdili 6; Yusifjanli 1; Gjulistan 10) |
| 25 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 32 | **AK: 283**<br>**PK: 64**<br>**SVD: 21**<br>**AGS-17: 2**<br>**Istiglal: 20** (Kengerli 1; Seysulan 19) |
| 26 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 25 | **AK: 219**<br>**PK: 59**<br>**SVD: 14**<br>**Istiglal: 39** (Seysulan 11; Jraberd 8; Verin Chaylu 2; Gyulistan 18) |
| 27 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 51 | **AK: 594**<br>**PK: 171**<br>**SVD: 20**<br>**DShK: 45**<br>**Istiglal: 5** (Mehdili 5)<br>**60 mm mortar: 1** (Korgan 1) |
| 28 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 41 | **AK: 391**<br>**PK: 461**<br>**SVD: 8**<br>**Istiglal: 9** (Yarmja 4; Choporlu 5)<br>**60 mm mortar: 11** (Yarmja 2; Seysulan 9) |
| 29 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 32 | **AK: 303**<br>**PK: 390**<br>**SVD: 2**<br>**DShK: 20**<br>**Istiglal: 34** (Mehdili 2; Yarmja 7; Namerli 10; Gyulistan 15) |

| *Date* | *Direction* | *Incidents* | *Type of weapons/Shots* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 45 | **AK: 735**<br>**PK: 376**<br>**SVD: 34**<br>**DShK: 72**<br>**Istiglal: 51** (Kurapatkino 3; Seysulan 30; Yarmja10; Gyulistan 8) |
| 31 December | On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan | 41 | **AK: 273**<br>**PK: 167**<br>**SVD: 92**<br>**RPG-7: 3** (Talish 3)<br>**60 mm mortar: 7** (Talish 7) |

**30 November**

1. At 1550 hours in the vicinity of the village of Yusifjanli, soldiers Garegin Harutyunyan and Armen Poghosyan were wounded by shrapnel from the Azerbaijani side.

**12 December**

1. At 1150 hours in the vicinity of the village of Verin Chaylu soldier Marat Torosyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side

**13 December**

1. At 0150 hours in the vicinity of the village of Ashaghi Seydakhmedli soldier Ishkhan Avetisyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side.

**19 December**

1. At 1040 hours in the vicinity of the village of Kurapatkino soldier Arman Movsisyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side.

**20 December**

1. At 1335 hours in the vicinity of the village of Talish soldier Robert Manukyan was wounded by shrapnel wound from the Azerbaijani side.

**30 December**

1. At 1040 hours in the vicinity of the village of Kurapatkino soldier Garik Vardanyan was wounded from the Azerbaijani side.

United Nations S/2017/65

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2017

Original: English

**Letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 2 January 2017 from the President of the House of Representatives of Libya, Agila Saleh Issa Gwaider, which contains proposed amendments to the Libyan Political Agreement (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elmahdi S. **Elmajerbi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-01075 (E) 270117 300117

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## Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

My country looks forward to working in full cooperation with the United Nations under your leadership. We should like to reassure you that we would not be opposed to the Political Agreement that was concluded under the auspices of the United Nations if some amendments were made to its provisions and some annexes were added to it, with a view to ending the current division of the country; arriving at a genuine reconciliation, without excluding or marginalizing anyone; and achieving national reconciliation. We therefore propose the following:

- The composition of the dialogue committee should be amended to reflect balance at the national level;
- The provisions of article 8, paragraph 2 (a), of the Political Agreement regarding the assumption of the functions of the Supreme Commander of the Libyan army should be reviewed and amended;
- Article 8 of the additional provisions of the Political Agreement should be addressed so as preserve the continuity of the military and its freedom from political influence;
- The composition of the State Council should be reconsidered, in order to include the members of the General National Congress who were elected on 7 July 2012;
- The Presidency Council and the decision-making mechanism should be restructured in order to address the problems and delays caused by enlargement, such that the Council is composed of three members (one from each region in accordance with the established geographical division).

(*Signed*) Agila Saleh **Issa**
President of the Libyan House of Representatives

United Nations S/2017/66

# Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2017

Original: English

## Letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 25 December 2016 from the President of the House of Representatives of Libya, Agila Saleh Issa Gwaider, in which he calls for the opinion of the House of Representatives, as the sole legislative authority in Libya, to be taken into consideration when appointing the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elmahdi S. **Elmajerbi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i

17-01077 (E) 260117 270117

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**Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic]

I should to convey to you my sincere wishes for success in discharging the duties with which you have been entrusted as the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I should also like to draw your attention to the following:

The House of Representatives is the sole and legitimate legislative body in Libya. It was formed following democratic elections in which the people of Libya participated throughout the country. With regard to the political dialogue that is being conducted under the auspices of your Organization and aimed at finding a solution to the political crisis in Libya, I should like to remind you that if the United Nations wishes to appoint a new Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, it should seek the opinion of the House of Representatives in that regard, as the latter is the sole legitimate authority in Libya.

(*Signed*) Agila Saleh **Issa**
President of the Libyan House of Representatives

United Nations A/ES-10/740–S/2017/67

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2017

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Seventy-second year**

## Identical letters dated 24 January 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you of the continuing grave breaches being perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in flagrant contempt of international law and in defiance of the international community and with devastating consequences for the two-State solution and the prospect for peace.

In the month since the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2334 (2016), which, inter alia, reaffirmed the illegality of Israeli settlement activities and demanded their complete cessation as well as respect on the part of the occupying Power for its obligations under international law, the Israeli Government has been unrelenting in its rejectionist and inflammatory rhetoric, provocative decisions and illegal actions, all in direct violation of the resolution's provisions and the long-standing demand of the international community that Israel cease its illegal settlement campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that it genuinely commit to the two-State solution on the basis of the 1967 borders, in both word and deed.

On Sunday, 22 January 2017, the occupying Power's authorities granted approval for the construction of 566 more units in illegal settlements in Occupied East Jerusalem. The meaning of such a number must be underscored, for those units translate into the facilitation of the illegal transfer of thousands more Israeli settlers, further altering the demographic composition and character of Occupied East Jerusalem, all in deliberate violation of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, including resolution 2334 (2016), which was patently clear as to the prohibitions and the obligations incumbent upon the occupying Power in this regard.

17-01100 (E) 270117

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This illegal, provocative decision was followed today by the approval by the Israeli Prime Minister himself of another 2,500 units in illegal settlements throughout the Occupied West Bank. The Prime Minister has, among other things, brazenly declared that "we are building and will continue to build". The implementation of such a decision will result in the further expansion of illegal Israeli settlements and related infrastructure, including the wall, in Occupied Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and further entrench the occupation, rather than reverse the negative trends in this regard, as clearly called for by the Security Council and by the Quartet in the recommendations contained in its 1 July 2016 report and statements thereafter.

These actions, in addition to the crimes enumerated in the annex to the present letter, reveal the true unlawful, annexationist intentions of the Israeli Government, its intent to persist with its half-century foreign occupation of the Palestinian people and land, and the deceit of its proclaimed commitment to the two-State solution. While the global consensus is that salvaging the two-State solution based on the 1967 lines is dependent on the full, immediate cessation and reversal of all such illegal activities, the rhetoric, decisions and actions by the Israeli Government are totally to the contrary and constitute grave violations of international law and blatant contempt for the international community.

As stated today in this regard by Dr. Hanan Ashrawi on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization: "Once again, the Israeli Government has proved that it is more committed to land theft and colonialism than to the two-State solution and the requirements for peace and stability. Such a deliberate escalation of Israel's illegal settlement enterprise constitutes a war crime and the flagrant violation of international law and conventions, in particular United Nations Security Council resolution 2334."

We urge the international community to unequivocally reject and condemn such illegal Israeli actions and provocations. A clear message must be sent to the occupying Power that such contempt for the law and the international community will not be tolerated and that international law and United Nations resolutions must be respected by all States. No State should be given the privilege to be the exception to the law.

Furthermore, we urge that serious and practical measures be undertaken by the international community, aimed at bringing about a complete cessation of Israeli settlement activities and that Israel, the occupying Power, be held accountable for the continuation of this and any other breaches of the law. In this regard, we stress the imperative of the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016) in its entirety. We recall the obligations stipulated in the resolution, in terms of both the obligations of the occupying Power and those of States and the international community as a whole, to bring an end to this illegal situation, to reverse the negative trends on the ground that are destroying the two-State solution and to advance a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.

The viability of the two-State solution is dependent on this, as is the prospect for Palestinian-Israeli peace. At the same time, it is obvious that the credibility and viability of international law and the international system are at stake. The international community, with the Security Council at the forefront, must answer such defiance by Israel, the occupying Power, with a firm resolve for peace,

commitment to the law, support for the two-State solution and rejection of all such illegal actions and provocations. The key to this is clear: working immediately and faithfully to uphold and implement resolution 2334 (2016) and the international consensus in this regard.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 602 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 20 January 2017 (A/ES-10/739-S/2017/62), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

## Annex to the identical letters dated 24 January 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

**20 January 2017**

- A 6-year-old child from Beit Lahiya was seriously injured as a result of being hit in the stomach by a bullet fired by Israeli occupying forces along the northern border of the Gaza Strip.

**21 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces opened fire on civilian homes and farms east of the town of Khan Younis in the southern Gaza Strip.

**22 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces detained seven Palestinians during raids in Bethlehem and Jerusalem.
- The occupying Power approved the construction of another 566 units in the illegal Israeli settlements in Occupied East Jerusalem.

**23 January 2017**

- Israeli occupying forces opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats near Al-Sudaniya, in northern Gaza, while sailing within 4 nautical miles. One fisherman was moderately injured in the head.
- Israeli occupying forces detained 24 Palestinians from across the West Bank, including a woman and seven children.
- Occupying forces notified a Palestinian man from Al-Khader village, south of Bethlehem, that he must leave his land near the village, claiming that the land was State property and that no Palestinian should enter it.
- Occupying forces raided the village of Husan, west of Bethlehem, and seized construction materials and tools from a car mechanic's shop under the pretext that the owners did not have permits.

**24 January 2017**

- The occupying Power announced the approval of plans for the construction of another 2,500 units in the illegal settlements throughout the West Bank.

United Nations S/2017/68

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2017

Original: English

# Letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter dated 13 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/39), requesting the circulation of the letter of an entity engaged in crimes and violence in Syria, I wish to bring the following to your attention:

Sending such letters is nothing but taking sides with those terrorists in the Wadi Barada region, the main water source for Damascus, who are trying to destroy key infrastructure and use water as a war tactic in order to put pressure on and suffocate the capital city. As a result of this inhumane practice, which is in clear violation of international humanitarian law, millions of civilians who are living in the capital city have been left without water for weeks. This horrifying fact does not seem to bother the author of the above-mentioned letter. Iran has always condemned the use of such tactics by anyone, anywhere, and has always declared its objection towards such practices.

The very act of submitting such baseless propaganda against a United Nations Member State by another United Nations Member State and circulating it as a United Nations document runs counter to the very purposes and principles of the United Nations.

This act also amounts to misusing an established practice at the United Nations and employing it in the service of spreading lies and distorting facts, which can only serve short-sighted political interests and narrow agendas.

It is imperative that all United Nations Member States, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, adopt a responsible and serious approach to focus on terrorism and extremism as the real challenges that jeopardize peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-01135 (E) 300117

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United Nations S/2017/69

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 January 2017
English
Original: Russian

**Letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 21-24 January 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

17-01260 (E) 300117 310117

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## Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (21 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire agreements have been signed with Wadi al-Qal'ah and Ghanm in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,140.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of illegal armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported four violations of the consolidated agreement, in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office did not report any violations.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours no humanitarian operations were carried out.

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for residents from eastern districts of Aleppo city.

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (22 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire agreements have been signed with Muhaylibah, Mu'alliyah, al-Baydah and Maran in Damascus governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,144.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam, Martyrs of Islam Brigade, Tajammu' Ahrar Asha'ir al-Janub and Jabhat Thuwar Suriyah.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported two violations: one in Hama governorate and one in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office reported 12 violations of the consolidated agreement: 6 in Aleppo governorate, 3 in Damascus governorate, 2 in Homs governorate and 1 in Dar'a governorate.

During its investigation of these incidents, the Russian representative office confirmed three ceasefire violations. The remaining nine incidents were not confirmed by Russia.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours six humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargo was delivered to civilians:

- 8.9 tons to Aleppo city (the Ansari, Tall Shaghib road, Sabil, Jamiliyah, Shaykh Maqsud and Hamdaniyah-3 districts)

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for residents from eastern districts of Aleppo city.

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (23 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 1,144.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of illegal armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam, Martyrs of Islam Brigade, Tajammu' Ahrar Asha'ir al-Janub and Jabhat Thuwar Suriyah.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported nine violations: six in Hama governorate and three in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office did not report any violations.

## Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (24 January 2017)

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours four ceasefire regime agreements have been signed, with Qadiriyah, Sumnah al-Qibliyah, Kharayib and Shathah in Hama governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,148.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups which have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 104.

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 0000 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam, Martyrs of Islam Brigade, Tajammu' Ahrar Asha'ir al-Janub and Jabhat Thuwar Suriyah.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported 14 violations: 12 in Damascus governorate, 1 in Hama governorate and 1 in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office reported 11 violations of the consolidated agreement: 4 in Aleppo governorate, 3 in Damascus governorate, 2 in Dar'a governorate and 2 in Homs governorate.

During its investigations of these incidents, Russia was unable to confirm 11 of the violations.

United Nations S/2017/70

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2017

Original: English

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

*The Security Council*,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 January 2017 (S/2017/20) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,

*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 January 2017,

*Noting* the intention of the Secretary-General to report on his Good Offices in the next reporting period, *echoing* the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

*Welcoming* the commitments set out in the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders' Joint Statement of 14 September 2016 on the basis of the Joint Declaration adopted on 11 February 2014, *further welcoming* the good progress in negotiations since then, including the convening of a Conference for Cyprus under UN auspices in January 2017, and the participants' commitment to support the process towards a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus, and the support provided by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus Espen Barth Eide,

*Recalling* the importance attached by the international community to all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations and *noting* that the negotiations have not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, *encouraging* the sides to intensify the substantive negotiations on the unresolved core issues interdependently, and stressing that the status quo is unsustainable,

*Noting* the need to advance the consideration of and discussions on military confidence-building measures, *calling for* renewed efforts to implement all remaining confidence-building measures, and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

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*Reaffirming* the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, and encouraging the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points,

*Convinced* of the many important benefits, including economic benefits for all Cypriots, that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, *urging* the two sides and their leaders to foster positive public rhetoric, and *encouraging* them clearly to explain the benefits of the settlement, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure it, to both communities well in advance of any referenda,

*Highlighting* the importance, both political and financial, of the supporting role of the international community, and in particular that of all parties concerned in taking practical steps towards helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

*Taking note* of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and *urging* all sides to avoid any action, including violations of the military status quo, which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far, or damage the goodwill on the island,

*Recalling* the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

*Noting* with regret that the sides are withholding access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone, and that demining in Cyprus must continue, *noting* the continued danger posed by mines in Cyprus, *noting also* proposals and discussions as well as positive initiatives on demining, and *urging* rapid agreement on facilitating the recommencement of demining operations and clearance of the remaining minefields,

*Commending* the work of the Committee on Missing Persons, *highlighting* the importance of intensifying its activities, and therefore the need to provide all information required as expressed in the press release of the Committee on Missing Persons on 28 July 2016 regarding review of archival materials, *noting* that nearly half of all missing persons have yet to be located and around 63% have yet to be identified, *urging* the opening up of access to all areas expeditiously to allow the Committee to carry out its work, and *trusting* that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

*Agreeing* that active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups, is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *recalling* that women play a critically important role in peace processes, *welcoming* all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events including, inter alia, on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and *urging* the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

*Stressing* the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

*Welcoming* the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, *including* a review of UNFICYP when appropriate, and *noting* the importance of transition planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations as appropriate for further adjustments to UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of Special Representative Elizabeth Spehar and Special Adviser Espen Barth Eide and welcoming the Secretary-General's appointment of Force Commander Major General Mohammad Humayun Kabir,

*Echoing* the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations, and *expressing* appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to UNFICYP,

*Welcoming and encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Welcomes* the progress of the leaders-led negotiations so far and the ongoing efforts of the leaders and their negotiators to reach a comprehensive and durable settlement, and *encourages* the sides to grasp the current opportunity with determination to secure a comprehensive settlement;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2017/20);

3. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2263 (2016), and *calls* upon the two leaders to:

(a) Put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues;

(b) Continue to work with the Technical Committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots;

(c) Improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focussing public messages on convergences and the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages; and

(d) Increase the participation of civil society in the process as appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify further transition planning in relation to a settlement, guided by developments in negotiations, and encourages the sides to engage with each other, as well as with UNFICYP and the United Nations Good Offices mission on issues related to the implementation of a settlement;

5. *Urges* the implementation of confidence-building measures, and *looks forward* to agreement on and implementation of further such mutually-acceptable steps, including military confidence-building measures and the opening of crossing points already agreed upon and others, that can contribute to a conducive environment for a settlement;

6. *Welcomes* all efforts to accommodate the Committee on Missing Persons exhumation requirements as well as the joint appeal for information issued by the two leaders on 28 May 2015, and *calls upon* all parties to provide more expeditious, full access to all areas, given the need to intensify the Committee's work;

7. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

8. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 July 2017;

9. *Calls* on both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting UNFICYP's mandate, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

10. *Calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

11. *Calls* on both sides to allow access to deminers and to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, and urges both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution, including on transition planning in relation to the settlement, by 10 July 2017 and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2017/71

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2017

Original: English

**Identical letters dated 25 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a list clarifying the numbers of civilian casualties and injuries resulting from mortar shells and explosive device attacks committed by terrorist armed groups in Syria in the period from 22 December 2016 to 21 January 2017 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 25 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## List of civilian casualties and injuries resulting from mortar shells and explosive device attacks committed by terrorist armed groups in Syria in the period from 22 December 2016 to 21 January 2017

| *City* | *Casualties* | *Injuries* |
|---|---|---|
| Aleppo | 43 (including 7 children) | 70 (including 14 children) |
| Damascus | 13 (including 1 child) | 25 (including 2 children) |
| Damascus suburbs | 5 | 12 (including 6 children) |
| Dar'a | 8 | 21 (including 5 children) |
| Dayr al-Zawr | 27 (including 9 children) | 80 (including 10 children) |
| Hama | 10 (including 1 child) | 14 (including 3 children) |
| Hasakah | 10 | 1 |
| Homs | 2 | 13 (including 7 children) |
| Idlib | – | – |
| Ladhiqiyah | 11 | 48 |
| Qunaytirah | 2 | 6 (including 3 children) |
| Raqqah | – | – |
| Suwayda' | – | – |
| Tartus | – | – |
| **Total** | **131 (including 18 children)** | **290 (including 50 children)** |

United Nations S/2017/72

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 February 2017
English
Original: Arabic

**Identical letters dated 25 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2332 (2016) (S/2017/58).

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms the points that it has already made in previous responses to reports of the Secretary-General regarding implementation of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions. It hopes that the incoming Secretariat will adopt an approach consistent with its mandate, one that is professional and objective and takes into consideration the concerns and comments of the Syrian Government. It hopes that the Secretariat's reports will boldly and objectively address the core reasons why the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Syrians in need has been hampered. Those reasons include certain States' ongoing support for terrorism in Syria and the imposition of illegal unilateral economic measures on the country.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to emphasize the following points:

1. The Syrian Government stresses that it is the primary and biggest provider of humanitarian support to its citizens. The efforts of the United Nations and international actors to provide humanitarian assistance could not be successful without the facilitation provided by the Syrian Government.

2. In the coming period, the United Nations' efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Syrians will be successful primarily to the extent that it understands that Syrian Government is the party that has the interests, security and prosperity of the Syrian people closest at heart. The Syrian Government is fulfilling its constitutional and legal duty by defending its people against the terrorist organizations Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front and associated entities and terrorist operatives with numerous names and allegiances. That considerable effort on the part of the Syrian Government is the fundamental prerequisite for United Nations humanitarian operations to prove successful. That



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much became very clear after the city of Aleppo was liberated from armed terrorist groups. Security and stability improved in the city and for tens of thousands of Syrians in the eastern and western neighbourhoods. Thousands of displaced persons were able to return to their homes, humanitarian assistance reached those who needed it, and work began in order to rebuild and restore what the terrorists had destroyed.

3. The Syrian Government is committed to the cessation of hostilities agreement that entered into force on 30 December 2016. The armed terrorist groups have continued to violate the agreement. They have carried out suicide attacks in several areas, including Damascus, and have fired shells and other projectiles at civilians in numerous cities and governorates.

4. The Syrian Government reiterates that in the course of carrying out its far-reaching counter-terrorism efforts, it has complied fully with the provisions of international law and international humanitarian law regarding the protection and security of civilians and the safety of civilian service facilities, such as hospitals and schools.

5. The Syrian Government stresses that the Secretariat should cautiously assess the sources of its information. Regrettably, previous reports have relied on a media centre in Britain and on other sources that are politicized and have no credibility, as their primary concern is to direct criticism and false allegations at the Syrian Government and its allies. The reports produced by the Secretariat and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have, unfortunately, been a far cry from the truth and the facts. Instead, they have relied on lies and allegations spread by armed terrorist groups and the regional and foreign parties that support and protect them, and by artificial entities such as the so-called White Helmets.

6. The authors should avoid committing the legal and moral error of using the term "non-State armed groups" to describe terrorist groups that have been listed as such by the United Nations. These include the Nusrah Front, ISIL and associated entities. The Secretariat plays a pivotal role in condemning the crimes committed against Syrians by foreign terrorist fighters. The latter were brought in via Turkish territory with the support of the Erdoğan regime. They are funded by Qatar and Saudi Arabia, armed by the Americans and Europeans, and imbued with an extremist Wahhabist ideology founded on hate, negation of the other and a thirst for blood.

7. With regard to the humanitarian situation in Aleppo governorate, the Syrian Government has coordinated with its allies on a number of initiatives that are consistent with international humanitarian law, with a view to securing the departure of civilians from neighbourhoods in eastern Aleppo. It has called on the armed terrorist groups to lay down their arms or leave in order to forestall harm to civilians or to public or private property. Crossing points and other facilities have been set up for that purpose, and guarantees have been provided. Nevertheless, the armed terrorist groups have taken to using civilians as human shields, stopped them from leaving, and fired their bullets of hate and missiles of death at any who try to escape to areas under Government control. The armed groups have suppressed the pleas and protests of the people, and have continued to launch attacks at neighbourhoods in western Aleppo, killing and injuring thousands of civilians. The Syrian State has

been left with no choice but to liberate its citizens, reclaim its territory and stand up to terrorism. With the support of its friends, it has scored a historic success by liberating civilians in neighbourhoods in eastern Aleppo and expelling the terrorists.

8. The Syrian Government notes that the vast majority of civilians who left the eastern neighbourhoods of Aleppo city have headed for the western neighbourhoods, which are controlled by the Syrian State. This shows that those civilians believe in the Syrian Government's efforts to support and protect them from terrorism. The figures provided by the Special Envoy and by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs have proved not to be credible, and are wholly exaggerated.

9. During the period from 26 November to 14 December 2016, neighbourhoods in western Aleppo took in over 100,000 people from eastern Aleppo. The Syrian Government has provided medical services to some 23,000 patients who had been deprived of medical care and medicine by the armed terrorist groups. It has enrolled more than 1,150 pupils from families arriving from neighbourhoods in eastern Aleppo in schools opened in housing centres in western Aleppo for young children and pupils to resume their educations. Assistance provided by the United Nations in Aleppo amounts to no more than 22 per cent of needs. Throughout, the Government has continued to assist and support the people of Aleppo in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and other partners. The Syrian Government is determined to rebuild what the terrorists have destroyed, enable the people of Aleppo to return to their homes and provide them with basic services. The Syrian Government stands ready to cooperate with United Nations organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance immediately to the eastern neighbourhoods of Aleppo, and there is no excuse for the United Nations to refrain from fulfilling its humanitarian functions.

10. Now that eastern Aleppo has been liberated, the authorities there have discovered large warehouses full of international food and medical aid that was appropriated by the armed terrorist groups and not allowed to reach those in need, whose suffering was exploited for base purposes. Those facts give the lie to the allegations that certain parties have levelled at the Syrian Government regarding the causes of the suffering and deprivation to which the people of eastern Aleppo are being subjected.

11. The Syrian Government rejects the way in which the reports of the Secretariat have applied the concept of protection. The latter is the responsibility of the sovereign Syrian State. Member States and international organizations, including the United Nations, must respect and comply with that principle. They must bring pressure to bear on those States that have violated the rights of Syrians by using terrorism as a means to fulfil their aims and their political interests.

12. With regard to the recent agreements aimed at ensuring that civilians can leave Aleppo and the towns of Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate, the Syrian Government draws the Secretariat's attention to the fact that the terrorist groups, foremost among them the Nusrah Front — Conquest of the Levant, have violated other agreements to facilitate the evacuation of Aleppo and the two towns. They have also committed torture, carried out abductions and set fire to evacuation convoys. The Syrian Government is surprised that the United Nations has not made any noteworthy effort to rescue the inhabitants of Fu'ah and Kafraya, despite the

crimes committed by terrorist organizations, which have besieged them and denied access to humanitarian assistance. Syria warns that hunger and terrorism could cause a genuine catastrophe in those two towns.

13. During the period covered by the report, the Syrian Government facilitated the evacuation of numerous medical cases and provided humanitarian assistance to Syrian towns and cities without discrimination. The Syrian Government is astonished by the Secretariat's failure to mention the obstruction by armed terrorist groups, particularly those besieging the towns of Fu'ah and Kafraya, of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the evacuation of medical cases.

14. The Syrian Government emphasizes that the Secretariat must exercise due caution when reporting the facts regarding the events in Syria and their effect on the humanitarian situation of Syrians. For instance, the reports of the Secretariat ought to point out that the armed terrorist groups deployed in the Wadi Barada area of Rif Dimashq governorate, foremost among them the Nusrah Front, have committed a despicable crime by cutting off the supply of water, especially drinking water, from millions of Syrians in the city of Damascus. In so doing, the armed terrorist groups have used civilians' daily living needs as a political bargaining chip against the Government and people of Syria. This was hardly an unprecedented act; it was part of a pattern of criminal behaviour that has been observed in recent years in such governorates as Damascus, Aleppo and Dar'a. It amounts to a war crime and a crime against humanity. The manner in which certain United Nations officials denounced those actions was shameful: it verged on a defence of the armed groups.

15. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic hosted the United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry into the attack on the humanitarian assistance convoy that took place in Urum al-Kubra on 19 September 2016. It provided the required clarifications, explanations and evidence regarding the terrorist attack on the convoy. However, the Board of Inquiry included in its report a set of spurious and false claims without evidence or factual basis. The Board reached its conclusions on the basis of such allegations and conjecture. Indeed, it took it upon itself to defend and cover for certain parties. That approach is completely at odds with its mandate. The Syrian Government will soon provide the Security Council and the General Assembly with a detailed response on the topic, which is beyond the scope of the present letter.

16. The reports of the Secretariat should refer to the catastrophic effects of the operations carried out by the so-called international coalition led by the United States of America, which was established outside the framework of international law and was not authorized by the Security Council or requested by the Syrian Government. Those operations have claimed civilian and military lives and caused appalling destruction of infrastructure and oil and gas wells. The Syrian Government has documented the massive losses of life and services infrastructure as a result of coalition air strikes. It has sent dozens of identical letters on the topic to the Security Council and the Secretariat.

17. The United Nations should fulfil its mandate by providing information on the considerable suffering of the Syrian people and the extensive impact of the ongoing coercive unilateral economic measures taken against Syria by the United States and the European Union. Those measures are a flagrant violation of the

resolutions of the United Nations, which provide that unilateral economic measures are illegal and should be rescinded.

18. The Syrian Government finds it objectionable that the Secretariat continues to promote the cross-border delivery of assistance, even though it is clear that such delivery is ineffective and that most of the assistance thus delivered falls into the hands of armed terrorist groups in the targeted areas. The same applies to the promotion of cross-border vaccination campaigns, whose importance has been overstated. Those campaigns have led to the deaths of several children owing to vaccines that were tainted or administered by non-specialists. The notifications sent to the Syrian Government do not meet the minimum standard of credibility with regard to figures, data, number of beneficiaries and information on the parties that receive and distribute assistance to civilian beneficiaries. In that connection, the Syrian Government reiterates that the United Nations monitoring mechanism cannot verify that cross-border assistance is reaching its rightful beneficiaries, and has thus far proven to be incapable of doing so. We remind you that the Bab al-Hawa, Bab al-Salamah and Ramtha crossings are entry points for arms, materiel and ammunition being smuggled to armed terrorist groups in Syria. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent stands ready to monitor the delivery of humanitarian assistance to its intended recipients, but the Secretariat has in the past rejected that proposal.

19. The Syrian Government emphasizes that the armed terrorist groups are responsible for the continued suffering of the Palestine refugees in the Yarmouk camp and in other areas, and that the terrorist organization ISIL has for some months prevented humanitarian assistance from reaching several areas.

20. The United Nations should verify its information and endeavour to update it continuously when drafting its reports. To date, the number of foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Syria is 25. Those organizations have the facilities necessary to carry out their work. As of 31 October 2016, the Syrian Government had approved 1,100 entry visas for United Nations staff. In December, it approved 26 entry visas for United Nations staff (not 18) and 77 renewal requests (not 65 as stated in the report).

21. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its long-standing position that the crisis in Syria requires a political solution based on dialogue among Syrians under Syrian leadership without foreign intervention and without preconditions. The Syrian Government stresses that it is fighting terrorism with a view to reaching a political solution. We remind the Secretariat that the success of the political process and any significant improvement in the humanitarian situation will depend, above all, on creating a climate conducive to a serious and non-politicized international and regional commitment to fighting terrorism and on an immediate end to the unilateral coercive economic measures being imposed on the Syrian people with no legal or moral basis. The outcomes of the meeting held in Astana on 23 and 24 January 2017 underscore the constructive role of the Syrian Government in facilitating the meeting.

22. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its call on the Security Council to prevail on those States that support and finance armed terrorist groups to refrain from doing so, in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on combating terrorism and terrorist financing, particularly resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015). Compliance with and

enforcement of those resolutions is the key to resolving the situation in Syria and delivering an unprecedented amount of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Syria.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i

United Nations S/2017/73

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 January 2017

Original: English

# Thirteenth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013)

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) and covers developments pertaining to the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, since the issuance of the previous report of 21 October 2016 (S/2016/885).

2. On 30 November, in carrying out his responsibilities under Security Council resolution 2107 (2013), my Deputy Special Representative for Iraq for Political Affairs at the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) met the head of the Arab Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Hussein Al-Khatib, and emphasized that a holistic approach, which included reaching out to witnesses, conducting field work and finding new and creative ways of dealing with the issue of missing persons and property, had the potential to bring about much-needed results. My Deputy Special Representative requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which leads on the issue within the Government of Iraq, to continue to mobilize and coordinate the efforts of all entities of the Government of Iraq that were involved in the file. Mr. Al-Khatib conveyed the assurances of the Government of Iraq that it is firmly committed to improving relations with Kuwait and pointed out that the Government of Iraq was grateful to Kuwait for its humanitarian assistance and its understanding of the prevailing security and financial situation in Iraq. He emphasized that efforts to reach the desired results on the file on missing persons and property would continue and that information provided by the witnesses following the latest public announcements was currently being verified in close cooperation between the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs.

3. On 1 December, my Special Representative for Iraq met the Ambassador of Kuwait to Iraq, Salem Ghassab Mohammed Al-Zamanan, who emphasized the importance of continuing the work on the file on missing persons and property in order to achieve tangible results. My Special Representative noted that UNAMI was closely following developments and was in contact with relevant entities of the Government of Iraq to ensure that efforts were continually applied to that task. He underlined that the inclusion of the Ministry of Defence of Iraq in relevant

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endeavours had contributed technical aspects and expertise that had helped to move the process forward.

4. On 12 December, my Deputy Special Representative for Iraq for Political Affairs met the Undersecretary for Legal Affairs and Multilateral Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Omar Barzanji, who reiterated the commitment of Iraq to advancing the file on missing persons and property. Mr. Barzanji further elaborated on the preparations for the meeting of the Kuwait-Iraq Joint Ministerial Committee, noting its importance in strengthening bilateral relations.

5. On 27 and 28 December, the sixth session of the Kuwait-Iraq Joint Ministerial Committee was held in Baghdad, with the aim of further bolstering cooperation between the two countries. The First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al-Sabah, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Ibrahim Al-Jaafari, signed three memorandums of understanding covering security, industry and transportation, as well as a programme of work on cultural cooperation. In subsequent high-level meetings with the President of Iraq, Mohammed Fuad Masum, the Prime Minister of Iraq, Haider Al Abadi, and the Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Iraq, Salim Al-Jubouri, Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al-Sabah reiterated his country's full support for the fight of Iraq against terrorism, and commended the progress achieved by the Iraqi security forces.

6. Improving bilateral ties and goodwill between Iraq and Kuwait was also in evidence when, for the third time, Kuwait supported the request made by Iraq to the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 692 (1991) for an additional one-year deferral until 1 January 2018 of the payment of the remaining $4.6 billion in reparations owed to the Government of Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003). During the reporting period, Kuwait dedicated $30 million to United Nations agencies to ease the humanitarian crisis faced by Iraq, supporting the provision of emergency food assistance to thousands of Iraqi families affected by the ongoing crisis in Mosul, as well as expanding life-saving assistance to the Iraqi children and distribution of winterization equipment to the displaced population.

## II. Recent activities with regard to the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, or their remains

7. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Defence of Iraq continued to gather, verify and analyse information provided by numerous citizens following a public call for witnesses that was broadcast on Iraqi radio and television channels in September. In order to streamline the verification procedure, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shared with the Ministry of Defence information available from a number of witnesses. The Ministry of Defence further requested intelligence and security services to provide any available information on potential burial locations, including Salman Pak, Khamisiyah and Radwaniyah, in an effort to pinpoint the location of the sites. In order to cross-check the information and develop a complete and up-to-date database, the Ministry additionally requested the International Committee of

the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide a list of all locations where Kuwaiti remains had been found, along with the names of those persons whose remains had been located.

8. From 23 to 25 October 2016 and from 19 to 24 December 2016, the technical team of the Ministry of Defence of Iraq undertook excavation work on a potential burial site in Karbala governorate in the presence of a witness. In the course of this process, 158 trenches were dug. Nevertheless, no human remains have been found to date.

9. On 1 November, the Ministry of Defence of Iraq designated the Deputy of the General Legal Adviser and head of the technical committee in charge of the file on missing Kuwaiti persons, Brigadier General Hazem Qassem Majid, as its representative in the Committee established by the authorities of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to coordinate work related to a witness who might be in possession of information on a potential burial site in Sulaymaniyah governorate. This represented a follow-up to the discussions previously conducted with a witness by the Iraqi Ministry of Defence, the Kurdistan Regional Government Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal Affairs, ICRC and the Consulate of Kuwait in Erbil.

10. On 5 December, my Deputy Special Representative for Iraq for Political Affairs met Brigadier General Hazem Qassem Majid. The Brigadier General expressed his full commitment to making progress on the file and indicated that the Prime Minister of Iraq welcomed activities undertaken by the Ministry of Defence of Iraq as part of the overall Government objective of improving the relationship between Iraq and Kuwait, as well as between Iraq and the international community. Echoing previously raised concerns over the lack of budgetary allocations for the file in 2016, he expressed the hope that funds requested for the 2017 budget would be approved in order to support planned work. The Brigadier General expressed gratitude for the continued patience of the Kuwaiti side against the background of the financial and security challenges faced by Iraq. He emphasized that, once the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) was defeated, the Ministry would be able to fully focus its efforts on the file. He provided assurances that the Ministry of Defence would be ready to shoulder responsibilities and seek to obtain positive results. My Deputy Special Representative welcomed the activities of the Ministry of Defence and urged the continuation of all efforts, particularly those relating to the witnesses and newly obtained information, to ensure that it was substantiated and that all leads were duly followed. He encouraged the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs to strengthen their coordination and cooperation on the file.

11. On 8 January, during an official visit to Baghdad, the President of ICRC, Peter Maurer, met the Prime Minister of Iraq, Haider Al Abadi, to discuss ICRC operations in that country, including the support of ICRC in resolving the issue of missing persons, which remained a focus of its humanitarian work. The importance of the role of ICRC was also recognized on 11 January in Kuwait during the meeting between Mr. Maurer and the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al-Sabah, who praised the humanitarian efforts of ICRC, particularly those related to finding Kuwaiti missing persons and prisoners of war from the 1990-1991 Gulf War.

## III. Recent activities with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property

12. On 30 November, during his meeting with my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Al-Khatib confirmed that a large number of Kuwaiti books had been found in university libraries across Iraq. The books were currently being collected and itemized. My Deputy Special Representative welcomed the news and urged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to consider undertaking a specialized public campaign that would target those with information pertaining to the national archives, encouraging them to come forward.

13. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq completed the inventory of 2,368 Kuwaiti books from Babil University and 3,726 books from the University of Kufa, preparing them for an official handover to Kuwait.

14. On 23 December 2016, in Babil governorate, Iraqi security personnel seized what is believed to be an ancient manuscript stolen from the Kuwait Museum during the 1990-1991 Iraqi occupation. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior of Iraq are coordinating with each other on the matter. Following conclusion of legal and judicial procedures, the manuscript will be handed over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq for authentication.

## IV. Observations

15. I welcome the continued strengthening of relations between Iraq and Kuwait, which are growing closer with each passing year. I commend Kuwait for its generosity and the humanitarian support it has provided to Iraq, showcasing friendship and solidarity with the people of Iraq in their time of need. I express gratitude for their understanding of the financial difficulties faced by the Government of Iraq and the agreement to postpone the compensation payments for an additional year.

16. Full normalization of relations between Iraq and Kuwait can take place only if and when the file on missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, is closed. I welcome the acknowledgement by the Government of Iraq of its obligations and of the expectations from both Kuwait and the wider international community on this issue. This is an indication of the commitment of the Government of Iraq to shouldering its responsibility and its intention to achieve long-awaited results.

17. Over the past several months, the Ministry of Defence of Iraq has demonstrated resolve and commitment to pushing the file on missing persons forward and exerting much-needed efforts in an attempt to reach tangible results. I welcome the renewed energy and hard work and, while mindful of priorities with regard to ISIL, urge continued engagement in this respect during the period ahead. With this in mind, I call on the Government of Iraq to allocate the necessary funds in 2017 that would allow the Ministry of Defence to intensify activities and fully meet its responsibilities.

18. I applaud the support, guidance, encouragement and unwavering dedication shown by the tripartite members under the able chairmanship of ICRC. Their determination over the years to see a resolution of this file is commendable. I encourage the Government of Iraq to continue to actively participate in this mechanism, as recommendations stemming from fruitful deliberations at each tripartite meeting provide a useful platform to clarify the best way forward. I further encourage the Government of Iraq to present its findings and continually share information on its activities with the members, even outside of the regularly scheduled meetings, as a means of expediting this process. I remain hopeful that working on parallel tracks, primarily by contacting witnesses, corroborating their statements, gathering information from all available sources, conducting required fieldwork, using new technology and continuing with an in-depth scientific review project, will move this file forward.

19. I welcome the discovery and itemization of over 6,000 Kuwaiti books from the libraries of Babil University and the University of Kufa and look forward to their official handover to Kuwait. This gives me hope that the right approach, backed by determined efforts, can lead to the discovery of the remaining Kuwaiti property, particularly the national archives. I urge the Government of Iraq to maintain its efforts and encourage it to consider the recommendation advanced by my Deputy Special Representative of a public campaign specifically focused on the national archives.

20. I reiterate the commitment and dedication of UNAMI with regard to supporting and facilitating all efforts on this important humanitarian endeavour.

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## Letter dated 25 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of December 2016 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that the occupation regime illegally issued three notices to airmen, on 2, 15 and 21 December, relating to exercises conducted by the Turkish Air Force.

In addition, more recently, the occupation regime has started interfering with radio frequencies, including distress and emergency frequencies of the Republic of Cyprus, thus obstructing the smooth operation of the NAVTEX service that delivers navigational and meteorological warnings and forecasts as well as urgent maritime safety information to ships.

Turkey's actions clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

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It should further be underlined that the continuation of Turkey's illegal actions creates tension during a critical period for the successful outcome of the ongoing negotiation process for a peaceful comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

## Annex I to the letter dated 25 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

### Airborne violations

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 December | 0925-1015 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia air control centre (ACC). |
| | 0934-1005 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 5 December | 1100-1200 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1301-1440 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1343-1438 | Two F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 6 December | 0957-1120 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1002-1137 | One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1524-1547 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1709-1729 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 7 December | 0955-1110 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1005-1120 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1007-1030 | One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1350-1405 | One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 9 December | 0911-1048 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0936-1053 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1000-1055 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 12 December | 0950-1127 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 15 December | 1052-1222 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1343-1500 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1416-1505 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1428-1438 | Two F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1440-1450 | One PA-46 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 16 December | 0844-1015 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 19 December | 0911-1014 | Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1309-1330 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1329-1357 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1437-1504 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1453-1526 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1558-1613 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1722-1738 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 20 December | 0833-1253 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 0940-1003 | One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1007-1040 | Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1138-1536 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1255-1336 | One PA-46 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 21 December | 1013-1452 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1408-1703 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1438-1504 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1637-1655 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 22 December | 1214-1610 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 23 December | 1010-1029 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1013-1040 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1040-1102 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1255-1311 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1601-1630 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| | 1904-1921 | One ATR-72 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 24 December | 0730-1621 | One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 26 December | 1048-1207 | One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |
| 27 December | 1105-1348 | One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC. |

## Annex II to the letter dated 25 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

### Naval violations

| Date(s) | Nature of violation |
|---|---|
| 1-6 December | One P-336 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces. |
| 2-3 December | One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta. |
| 8-10 December | One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta. |
| 8-19 December | One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces. |
| 18 December | One P-336 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia. |
| 20 December | One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta. |
| 20-30 December | One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces. |
| 21-27 December | One P-336 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces. |
| 24-25 December | One A-1600 Turkish vehicle carrier vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta. |